REMARKS

This is in response to the Office Action dated June 15, 2007. With this Amendment, claims 1-11 are amended and all pending claims 1-11 are presented for consideration and favorable action.

Applicant notes that the Examiner did not initial "AL" reference WO 95/06431 from the Information Disclosure Statement of October 11, 2005. Applicant respectfully requests consideration of the reference and therefore is attaching the PTO 1449 filed October 11, 2005.

The cited reference (US 5,535,743) concerns an application of the orthogonal polarization technique in determining an optical property of the aqueous humor in the eye. Although the cited reference uses the orthogonal polarization technique to distinguish the surface and deep information of a medium, the cited technique is used specifically for the measurement of the aqueous humor, whereas the present invention as set forth in amended claim 1, is used specifically for the measurement of the skin tissue. Therefore, in the amended claim 1, the applicant emphasizes that the present invention is "An optical detection method for separating surface and deep information of skin tissue". As compared with the aqueous humor, the skin tissue has a much stronger scattering property, so the application of the orthogonal polarization technique to the skin tissue is more complex. More particularly, the present invention may be applied to measure the blood glucose at the end. The cited reference never discloses or hints that the orthogonal polarization technique can be used to the skin tissue which has a much stronger scattering property and after a series of measurements and combinations, the blood glucose can be finally measured.

In detailed, the applicant makes the following arguments for the Examiner's considerations.

1) The cited reference discloses that the orthogonal polarization technique can be used to separate an optical rotary light beam and a non-optical rotary light beam so as to determine the information of the aqueous humor. However, the present invention applies the orthogonal polarization technique to measure the more complex skin tissue.

The aqueous humor is a relative homogeneous medium so that only the properties of the optical absorption and the optical rations are needed to be considered. However, the diffused light reflected by the skin tissue contains not only the strong absorption information, but also contains multi-scattering information not considered in the aqueous humor measurement. Therefore, from the cited reference disclosure on the application of the orthogonal polarization technique into the aqueous humor measurement, those skilled in the art can not obviously know that the orthogonal polarization technique can be also used for the skin tissue having a strong scattering property.

2) The cited reference only discloses a wavelength range from 290 nm to 400 nm. However, the wavelength range used in the present invention is 800 nm to 2500 nm. Furthermore, the present invention solves a problem of the overlapping of the optical absorptions by the main components in the human blood, and proposes that a multi-wavelength spectrum is measured and a mathematical calculation method in chemical quantity is used so as to achieve a specific technical scheme for measuring the component concentrations of the human blood. These problems and advantageous effects can not be found in the cited reference.

Based on the above analyses, the applicant amends the claims to emphasize the differences between the present invention and the cited reference, and believes that the amended claims are not obvious for those skilled in the art even reading the cited reference. Consequently, the amended claims must be inventive over the prior arts and comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 102(b).

The Director is authorized to charge any fee deficiency required by this paper or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-1123.

Respectfully submitted,

WESTMAN, CHAMPLIN & KELLY, P.A.

By: /Judson K. Champlin/
Judson K. Champlin, Reg. No. 34,797
900 Second Avenue South, Suite 1400
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-3319
Phone: (612) 334-3222 Fax: (612) 334-3312

JKC:lrs